

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

# RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers.

VOL. XV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

No. 48

## Prominent Citizen in Fatal Motorcycle Spill

County Speed Officer U. S. Casualties Total  
Luke Glavinovich 236,117; Dead,  
Killed 53,169

L. J. Glavinovich, speed officer for Richmond and vicinity, while coming into Richmond via the Santa Fe viaduct and 23d street Tuesday afternoon, and when opposite Bissell avenue on 23d, his motorcycle veered and crashed headon into a telephone pole at the curb.

Glavinovich's skull was fractured by the concussion and he also received internal injuries from which he died soon after, never having recovered consciousness.

An eye witness states that Glavinovich was riding at a terrific pace, and came out from the Santa Fe viaduct like a whirlwind onto 23d street, where he leaned over as if to examine the gearing of his motorcycle, and a few seconds later the crash came.

He was prominent in lodge circles in Richmond, and was formerly in business at Eighth and Macdonald. He was 46 years of age and a native of Amador county, where for twelve years he worked of Masons, of which he was a printer on one of the home prominent member.

### Base Hospital No. 47 Finally Discovered Near Lyons

Some of us who have sons in France with the American Expeditionary Forces have made a number of guesses where our boys and relatives were located, as letters from over there bore no definite postmark. The only satisfaction obtainable was that they were "somewhere in France."

Now that the war is over, we have ascertained where some of the boys are located. No one could ever get a line on Base Hospital No. 47. Gus Lang made about the best guess, always maintaining that the Richmond bunch with this corps were near Lyons, a large city about 140 miles from Paris.

Base Hospital No. 47 is at Beaune, France, and is about 15 miles from Lyons. Beaune is an old city and for two hundred years its population has been about 15,000, never varying.

This is where Hospital Center is located, of which No. 47 is a unit. Among those who are there with Base Hospital No. 47 from Richmond are: Dr. C. L. Abbott, Frank Mallory, Bayard Lang, Sidney Ryan, young Adams, Harlow, and others.

Hospital center is located in the mountains, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, an ideal climate for the recuperation of the sick and wounded.

Hospital center is equipped with 200,000 beds and is doing a capacity service in taking care of French and American wounded.

It is presumed that Hospital Center escaped bombing raids, as there has never been any report of attacks. This may be accounted for by the southern location and protection afforded by the mountains of Switzerland, the lofty peaks of which being almost directly in the way of the night raiders from the German lines.

There will be some "thrillers" told by the boys when they return, which we hope will not be afar off, as American wounded and convalescents will be brought over as soon as the ships can be procured to accommodate them.

### Has Two Boys Over There Also

Mrs. M. Kemp is "subbing" for Mabel Smith, bookkeeper for Pillow Bros. Miss Smith is taking a short vacation and rest. Mrs. Kemp has two boys "over there" serving their country (these United States of America) in the motor truck service. Both boys were volunteers and answered the first call.

### "Fifty - Fifty"

Fines totaling \$200 have been collected in Albany from violators of the mask ordinance. The board of trustees wisely decided to split the money with the United War Work and the Red Cross.

### West Macdonald Contributed Generously For the Soldiers

Mrs. M. McWhorter for the Red Cross was assigned the West Macdonald avenue district where she solicited gifts of remembrance for the soldiers who will not be here for the holidays. Mrs. McWhorter wishes to thank all who responded so generously.

### Board in Private Family.

Wanted—Room and board with private family, by mechanic. Address Frankel, Pullman Shops.

### Bank Clearances

The following are the bank clearances for October, 1918:

San Francisco	\$556,652,476
Los Angeles	144,247,000
Oakland	33,833,395
Sacramento	22,253,773
San Diego	9,999,716
Fresno	10,854,612
Stockton	8,786,470
San Jose	5,199,851

San Francisco ..... \$556,652,476

Los Angeles ..... 144,247,000

Oakland ..... 33,833,395

Sacramento ..... 22,253,773

San Diego ..... 9,999,716

Fresno ..... 10,854,612

Stockton ..... 8,786,470

San Jose ..... 5,199,851

### St. Ambrose Patrons Play Whist and Dance

(Albany Argus)  
St. Ambrose Whist Party Tuesday night at Cornell auditorium attracted a large crowd, thirty tables being required to accommodate the players, all bent on winning one of the three fine turkeys for a Thanksgiving dinner.

With a large assortment of useful articles, such as coal, provisions, and hand work, comprised the prizes, which were useful and attractive, especially at this stage of the H. C. L.

Dancing was indulged in after the games, and an enjoyable evening was spent by all attending this most successful social event, the first after an extended vacation.

### Taxes Delinquent After Monday

After Monday, December 2, 1918, taxes will be delinquent. After that date 15 per cent penalty will be added. The "Eleventh hour rush" in the tax collector's office will begin tomorrow.

### Coming Back

George Lee, formerly with the Mechanics Bank, who recently resigned his position to take up Y. M. C. A. war work, expects to return to Richmond and engage in the real estate business.

### Influenza Over There

Two nephews of Fred W. Heckman succumbed to Spanish Influenza in the army camps of France, according to word received Wednesday.

### For Irish Freedom

Senator Phelan of California presented to President Wilson Wednesday a petition from the priests of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco asking the President's support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation.

### Visits Old Friends

Eugene Marshall of Richmond was a visitor to Willows Monday. He helped his son drive up two trucks from Santa Cruz, which will haul rice here for the next month or so. Marshall left here about twenty years ago and has since resided in Richmond. He was busy all afternoon shaking hands with many old friends.—Willows Journal.

### R. R. Don't Want Auto Competition

The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railway is fighting the application of the Bay Shore State Line to operate an automobile line from Bay Point to Oakland by way of Richmond. The electric line claims it is able to care for all passenger business out of Bay Point.

### To Avoid Arguments

Ticket sellers at federal railway stations must now repeat definitely and audibly the denomination of paper money when handed them in payment for tickets. This obviates disputes.

### A Little Dubious.



"Although peace has been declared, you've gotta show me!"

It is said the stenotype school has closed its doors.

### County Consolidation Carried in Alameda

Alameda county cast 35,865 votes for the Rominger bill to 30,845 against it. The city and county consolidation measure passed by a majority of 7087. The U. C. amendment won out 2 to 1, and single tax and health insurance were rejected.

### WHY NOT?

"The servant problem? It can be solved."

"You speak with confidence, Mr. Jibway."

"And know whereof I speak, sir. A housewife in the kitchen with her sleeves rolled up, rattling pots and pans is the logical, the ultimate solution.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### FISHY.

"Who's that nervous man with the European war ribbon who hangs around the docks all day long?"

"He spent two years in the S. O. S. watching French fishermen, and one day he saw one catch a fish. The doctor says he'll be all right after a long rest."—Paris Stars and Stripes.

### NO LONGER CHILDREN.

"Any children in the family?"

"Not any more. A few months ago we had three boys, but they're all full grown men and in the service of their country now."

### SOME REDUCTION.

"Wife—Well, there's one good thing about Hoovering. Hubbie—What is it?"

"Wife—I'll soon be rid of my double chin."

### NO WONDER.

"This military training to some men is torture."

"It must be; I just saw a long line of soldiers broken on the wheel."

### HOME TOWN COMMENT.

"How are things going in this town? Had much of an influenza epidemic?"

"Mister, there aren't enough people in this town to have much of an epidemic."

"Hello, Tom, have you seen Lem?"

"No, is he in town?"

"Yes; he just returned from the front (Colusa, Cal.). Drop in at '204' and hear some thrillers."

### He Likes the Ranch

Robert Pillow is at the Sebastopol ranch, and just can't stay away from the attractions there. As a producer, Robert has made good, and he says the way to become one is to go "back to the soil."

### QUICK RESPONSE.

"They must be waiting for cases at the hospital."

"What makes you think so?"

"I called it up this morning and in the next second I heard some one answer, 'Operator.'"

### CAN'T BE DONE'

It is reported that a committee of the merchant's association of Richmond will devise (?) ways and means to keep Richmond shoppers at home during the holidays.

In the meantime, a Rich-

son scientist is about to spring a trivice for "making water run hill."

## Describes Scenes in U. S. War Hospital

### Railroad Employees to Be Paid Semi-Monthly

### Wirth Owens Says Wounded Are Happy

(Albany Argus)  
Wirth Owens of the 628th V. Squadron, Hempstead, L. I., accompanied by his wife, called at the Argus office this night, and while waiting to see Wirth described the scenes in large New York war hospitals where hundreds of our boys who were wounded overseas are being cared for.

Wirth wrote letters for a California boy who was minus both legs, one arm and an ear, but who had laughed and smoked a cigarette, he dictated letters to his mother and best girl in the Golden State. Wirth said: "My, he was glad to have a California visit him to write those letters, and I sure am happy in doing it."

Wirth is an Albany young man and resides in Stannage avenue north of Main.

### City Clerk Nickerson Recovers From Flu

(Albany Argus)  
City Clerk George Nickerson, who has for several weeks been confined to his home with the prevailing epidemic, is on duty again. George says that the flu is not just a bad cold, but about 400 per cent worse, and "that it's no joke." His many friends are congratulating him on his recovery from the epidemic that caused a high mortality rate throughout the entire country.

### "Can't Be Done"

It is reported that a committee of the merchant's association of Richmond will devise (?) ways and means to keep Richmond shoppers at home during the holidays.

In the meantime, a Rich-

son scientist is about to spring a trivice for "making water run hill."

### H. C. Capwell Co. || H. C. Capwell Co.

## Toys Toys

CAPWELL TOYLAND IS A WONDERFUL PLACE little world in itself. A great collection of Toys, Games and Dolls arranged for easy selection, and plenty of salespeople to serve you. Parents will recognize the advantage of buying now while assortments are complete.

Doll Sulkies	\$1.75 to \$2.00
Drums and Trumpets	15¢ to \$2.00
Velocipedes	\$2.50 to \$15.00
Tricycles	\$1.00 to \$15.00
Horse	\$5.00 to \$20.00
Bicycles	\$6.75 to \$8.00
Jointed Baby Dolls	.25¢ to \$2.00
Collapsible Doll Co-Carts	\$1.25 to \$5.00
Automobiles	\$6.00 to \$18.50
Iron Wagons	\$1.00 to \$22.50
Wood Wagons	\$1.00 to \$9.00
Doll Orioles	\$5 to \$7.50

### CAPWELL MERCHANDISE ORDERS

are favorite gifts for all.

Issued for any amount and good at any time in every department.

**Capwells**  
Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Oakland

Visit Our  
Barg

# World's News of the Past Week

## MASKS PREVENTS 20,000 FLU CASES

Dr. Hassler Tells Board of Health  
Precautions Saved at Least  
1500 Lives

San Francisco.—The Board of Health met in special session at the St. Francis Hotel at 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning, November 21, and adopted a resolution introduced by Health Officer Dr. William C. Hassler, formally requesting the issuance of a proclamation revoking the ordinance making compulsory the wearing of masks. The proclamation was issued immediately.

The resolution of the Health Board was a review of the campaign which stamped out the epidemic, saying the hearty co-operation of the people and the municipal authorities made it possible to apply for the first time to an entire population of a large metropolitan city, what appeared to be a unique measure, but which proved to be a sane and rational preventive against the spread of an epidemic disease.

Dr. Hassler said the wearing of the masks and other precautionary measures undoubtedly had saved 20,000 cases of illness and prevented 1,500 deaths.

The epidemic began here September 23, and in fifty-nine days the cases totalled 23,558. The deaths numbered 1,857 from the disease. In September there were two deaths, October 1,208 and November 639. The peak was reached October 25, when 3,219 cases were reported to the Board of Health. The highest mortality on one day was 106 deaths on October 29.

The wearing of the masks began October 24, and according to Dr. Hassler the efficacy of the coverings for the nose and mouth manifested itself about four or five days later and continued up to the wiping out of the epidemic.

Toward the end of October cases fell off 200 or 300 a day, with a steady decrease until November 14, when a slight flare-up followed the victory celebration.

Thursday ten new cases were reported and eight deaths. The deaths were for a period of four days.

The masks have done good work in other ways than preventing the spreading of the influenza germ, according to statistics compiled by Louis P. Monaco of the Board of Health. Communicable diseases did not make the same ravages among children and adults as in past years when masks were not worn.

In the first twenty days of November, this year, eight cases of diphtheria, four cases of scarlet fever, eleven cases of whooping cough and eight cases of measles were reported to the Board of Health. In the first twenty days of November last year, diphtheria cases numbered thirty, scarlet fever nineteen, whooping cough eighty-three and measles fifty.

**370 NEW "FLU" CASES  
IN LOS ANGELES CITY**

Los Angeles.—Three hundred and seventy new cases of influenza, the smallest number since early in October, were reported to the Health Department here November 21. There were thirty deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

**LOS ANGELES GROUP  
BEING HELD IN CHECK**

Los Angeles.—A group of Russians and persons from other European countries now in the throes of revolution has existed here since before war was declared by the United States, according to Federal investigators in various departments of governmental work.

A few of the more radical persons have been interned; two or three have had their activities ended by convictions of crimes which were brought to light when they were placed under general observations, and a system of organized attendance at all gatherings, large or small, believed to have any disloyal tendencies, has held the movement so well in check here that it is less apparent than it was several months ago.

**STATUES OF AMERICANS  
SUGGESTED IN LONDON**

London.—Lord Wardale, presiding at a luncheon given to James M. Beck, former United States Attorney-General, made reference to the erection in London of statues to Washington and Lincoln. He added that the conclusion of the war could not be marked better than by asking President Wilson to permit a statue of himself to be simultaneously erected with those of Washington and Lincoln in a prominent position in London.

**BOY SCOUT DOINGS.**

Scouts at Jersey Shore, Pa., made two hikes to Williamsport, a distance of 15 miles, to attend the departure of Justice of its policy of internments.

## UNITED STATES DRY JULY, 1919

Bone-Dry Measure Will Abolish  
\$175,000,000 of California  
Industries

Washington.—President Wilson at one minute to 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, November 21, signed the bone-dry prohibition measure, and thus made it a law.

His action means that the sale of all intoxicants shall be prohibited after June 30, 1919, and continue in force until the last of the American troops have been demobilized.

The bill to which the President affixed his signature is officially known as the "food stimulation bill."

Prohibition leaders say the law insures permanent prohibition for the nation because the process of demobilization may take two years and by that time the prohibition amendment will be ratified.

The "bone dry" rider, known as the Sheppard amendment, provides that the manufacture of beer and wine shall cease May 1 of next year, and sale of all kinds of intoxicants shall stop after June 30.

Importation of wine from other countries is to be prohibited after May 1.

The bill originally contained a provision which would have forbidden the importation of wines immediately upon the approval of the act.

The countries of Europe interested in the manufacture of wines protested through their embassies and legations here, however, and this resulted in a modification which permits them to ship their wines into this country until May 1.

Nation-wide prohibition for the United States beginning June 30, 1919, will abolish in California 700 winemaking establishments, representing an investment of \$65,000,000; the brewing and malt industry, with an investment of \$50,000,000; the distilling industry, with an investment of \$400,000, and the saloon business, with an investment of \$10,000,000.

The wine grape industry, with an investment of \$85,000,000; the hops industry, with an investment of \$7,000,000; the cooperage industry, with an investment of \$5,000,000; the manufacture of glass bottles, in which \$2,000,000 is invested.

Many other industries which are based on the by-products of brewing and winemaking will be lost.

Bone-dry prohibition will mean a loss in revenue to the city of San Francisco of \$1,000,000, according to recent figures compiled by the Anglo-London and Paris National Bank.

It will abolish liquor serving privileges in 5,000 restaurants in California.

In winemaking and the business connected with it throughout the State there are employed, in addition to the vineyard and field labor, 5,000 people, and during the vintage season, perhaps, double that number. The wages of these people averages approximately \$100 a month, or \$6,000,000 annually.

There are seventy-five breweries in California. According to statistics, these breweries pay out annually in wages \$6,000,000. It is stated that there are 4,000 heads of families employed by breweries.

## BOLSHEVIKI ELEMENT IN U. S. WATCHED

Prosecutions to Follow if Agitation Develops into Sedition

Washington.—Spread of Bolshevik doctrines in the United States has been watched carefully by Department of Justice agents with a view to undertaking prosecutions if the agitation develops into sedition, officials declare. Thus far the propaganda has not reached what officials consider dangerous proportions. In New York and San Francisco the Bolshevik movement has become more pronounced than in other cities, officials said.

Although the agitation is promoted partly by a group of former syndicalists and I. W. W. leaders, investigation shows, say Government agents, it is fostered by a new element of dissatisfied citizens, favoring abolition of private property rights and administration of Government by Soviet committees, with communal control of industry and trade.

To some extent this Bolshevik propaganda has been promoted by enemy aliens, and this is one reason for continuation by the Department of Justice of its policy of internments.

**MONSTER FLOCKS OF TURKEYS.**

Writers assure us that wild turkeys were once so abundant in the wild country back of Virginia and in the South generally that flocks of more than 5,000 were not uncommon.

**ALL WOUNDED TO BE IN  
U. S. IN TWO MONTHS**

Tours, France.—The American expeditionary forces will have all sick, wounded and convalescent American soldiers back in the United States within two months. The number of hospitals has been considerably reduced already by the medical corps. The matter over to Probation Officer C. J. Kline for investigation and report whether Hartman is to be given probation.

**SIMPLEST THING.**

"How can five persons divide five eggs so that each will receive one, and one will still remain in the dish?" queried the bright young man.

Every one was stumped, and all admitted defeat.

"That's easy," explained aforesaid bright one; "one man takes the dish."

## HIGHEST FLIGHT TOLD BY AIRMAN

Capt. B. W. Schroeder Goes 28,000  
Feet and Stops for Want of  
Gasoline

Washington.—Captain B. W. Schroeder of the United States air service, who made a new record, flying to an altitude of 28,000 feet over the State of Ohio on September 18, which record has been officially confirmed, has written an interesting report of his sensational flight to Major-General Kenly, director of military aeronautics.

Following is Captain Schroeder's story:

"In order to take an airplane to a higher altitude than any other pilot in the world, I made three attempts. The first one took me 24,000 feet, the second to 27,000 feet and the last one to 28,000 feet, but now I feel certain that I can get to 30,000 feet.

"The cold, thin air is one's greatest adversary. I made a steady circular climb, passing through clouds at 8,000 feet, 12,000 feet and 16,000 feet. At 20,000 feet, while still climbing in large circles, my goggles became frosted, making it very difficult for me to read my instruments.

"When I reached 25,000 feet I noticed the sun growing very dim. I could hardly hear my motor run and I felt very hungry. The trend of my thought was that it must be getting late, that evening must be coming on, but I was still climbing, so though I might as well stick to it a little longer, for I knew I could reach my ceiling pretty soon. Then I should turn down even though it were dark. I could land all right, for I had made night landings many times before, and as I went on talking to myself, and this felt was a good sign to begin taking oxygen and I did.

"I landed at about 25,000 feet, and as soon as I started to inhale the oxygen the sun grew bright again. My motor began to exhaust so loud that it seemed something must be wrong with it. I was no longer hungry and the day seemed to be a most beautiful one. I felt like singing with sheer joy as I gazed about through the small portion of my goggles which had no frost, due to a drop of oil which splashed on them from the motor.

"It was wonderful to see the very clear blue sky with the clouds thousands of feet below. The frost on my goggles bothered me very much. When I was about 27,000 feet, I had to remove my goggles, as I was unable to keep a steady climb. My hands, by this time, were very numb and worried me considerably. The cold, raw air made my eyes water and I was compelled to fly with my head well down inside the cockpit.

"I kept at it until my oxygen gave out and at that point I noticed my aneroid indicated very nearly 29,000 feet. The thermometer showed 32 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the revolutions per minute had dropped from 1,600 to 1,560. This is considered very good, and I could not understand why I was only 29,000 feet after climbing for so long a time. I remember that the horizon seemed to be very much out of place, but I felt that I was flying correctly and that I was right and the horizon was wrong.

"About this time the motor quit, I was out of gasoline, so I descended in a large spiral. When I descended to about 20,000 feet I began to feel much better, and realized that the lack of oxygen had affected me. I passed down through the clouds 16,000 feet and, as I remember, it was snowing from these clouds upon the next layer some 4,000 feet below. I am not positive of this, as I may have been affected by the lack of oxygen. I noticed as I descended that the air seemed to be very thick and stuffy, but very nice and warm.

"I landed O. K. 200 miles from where I started and broke the tip of my propeller, which was standing vertical, when I rotted into a depression in the ground. I did not nose or do any other damage to the plane. I flew back to Dayton with a new propeller."

The President's letter of acceptance, dated November 21, follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had, more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relations to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that, in my judgment, the country has never had an able, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient Secretary of the Treasury, and I say this, remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you. I have kept your letter a number of days, in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any. I cannot ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss of the Government will be in your retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor, because, in justice to you, I must.

"I also for the same reason accept your resignation as Director-General

of Railroads, to take effect, as you suggest, on the first of January next,

## U. S. SECRETARY OF TREASURY RESIGNS

"Inadequate Compensation" Allowed  
Cabinet Officers Makes Action  
Necessary, Says McAdoo

Washington.—William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Director-General of Railroads and often discussed as one of the Presidential possibilities of 1920, has resigned his offices to return to private business.

President Wilson has accepted his resignation. McAdoo will give up the Treasury portfolio as soon as a successor has been selected. He wished to leave his work as Director-General of Railroads by January 1, but will remain if the President has not then chosen a successor.

Berkeley—Seven officers of the United States Army attached to the students' army training corps at the University of California have asked to be released from the service that they may re-enter private life. Nine teen of the officers have asked for reserve officers' commissions, and seventeen have requested to be allowed to remain in the service.

San Bernardino.—Mrs. Arthur Martineau was instantly killed here while attempting to rescue her five-year-old daughter, who had run in front of an interurban electric car. The child also was killed.

San Mateo.—San Mateo County went well over the top in the United War Work campaign, according to figures made public by Joseph B. Gordon, the county chairman. With reports still far from complete, the total subscriptions amount to \$46,800. The county's quota was \$42,200.

Berkeley—Seven officers of the United States Army attached to the students' army training corps at the University of California have asked to be released from the service that they may re-enter private life. Nine teen of the officers have asked for reserve officers' commissions, and seventeen have requested to be allowed to remain in the service.

Stanford University.—With an exhibition of vim and spirit characteristic of American soldiers, the Stanford regiment, consisting of four S. A. T. C. companies, the naval and civilian units, were reviewed by President Wilson of the University.

The parade was formed in honor of the President, who is leaving shortly for Washington on S. A. T. C. business. The officers have signed a petition asking Governor Stephens to appoint Judge B. K. Knight to one of the newly created positions on the Appellate bench. For sixteen years Judge Knight was District Attorney of Santa Cruz county, and since January 4, 1915, he has been on the Superior Court bench.

Alameda.—With returning vigor Alameda residents, November 21, set out to assist their city in obtaining the necessary amount to complete the quota in the U. W. W. drive. When the final pledge was counted at the headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce it was found the city had oversubscribed \$800, and several more subscriptions were still expected. The Victory girls and boys made an excellent showing, the youngsters turning in \$3,048.75, which is more than was asked of them.

Or when your successor is appointed.

The whole world admires, I am sure, as I do, the skill and executive capacity with which you handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of the railways under the stress of war uses, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulty is passed.

"For the distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service you have rendered the country in both posts, and especially for the way in which you have guided the treasury through all the perplexities and problems of transitional financial conditions and of the financing of a war which has been without precedent alike in kind and in scope, I thank you with a sense of gratitude that comes from the very bottom of my heart.

"Gratefully and affectionately yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

It is entirely probable that the President will fill separately the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. There was nothing official tonight on which to base a statement of who might be under consideration for Secretary of the Treasury. On previous occasions when a successor to McAdoo was discussed, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, have most generally been mentioned. Paul Warburg, formerly a member of the Reserve Board and Russell C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, are also reckoned among the possibilities.

President Wilson is not required to choose the new Director-General of Railroads from among the Cabinet members, and it is possible that the place may go to some one associated with McAdoo in the railroad administration.

Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director-General of Railroads, formerly a New York lawyer and chairman of the board of the Santa Fe, has been intimately connected with the development of government operation, and is among those discussed in the formulation of the policies that should govern the future work of the Treasury. I would suggest that my resignation as Director-General of Railroads become effective January 1, 1920, or upon the appointment of my successor.

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I will permit nothing but the most imperious demands to force my withdrawal from public life. Always I shall cherish the greatest honor of my career—the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times. Affectionately yours,

"W. G. McADOO."

The President's letter of acceptance, dated November 21, follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had, more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate tasks of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relations to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that, in my judgment, the country has never had an able, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient Secretary of the Treasury, and I say this, remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you. I have kept your letter a number of days, in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any. I cannot ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss of the Government will be in your retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor, because, in justice to you, I must.

"I also for the same reason accept your resignation as Director-General

of Railroads, to take effect, as you suggest, on the first of January next,

## Condensed California News

71 WAR VESSELS  
TAKEN BY BR



**A Brief Holiday Message to You:**

Here I am again on my annual distributing tour and children, believe me, I get tired lugging these sacks. But feel so refreshed after stepping at H. J. BEYER'S ICE CREAM PARLORS, 1010 Macdonald, recently enlarged. Come in and have a special invitation to town trade. CANDIES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, Good Eats and Drinks, Etc. Call and sample some of the good things at BEYER'S. 1010 Macdonald

**Lohr's QUALITY MARKET**  
FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH and POULTRY  
Fresh Fish, Game, Etc.  
Every Day

334 Macdonald Ave. Near Fourth Phone 999

**GUS JOHNSON'S QUICK LUNCH**  
119 MACDONALD AVENUE

When you are thinking of some place to go to get a good meal try GUS'S  
QUICK LUNCH. Gus has a fine trade and serves the best the market offers at reasonable prices.

119 Macdonald ave., North side of street, white front.

### A FEW FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA

California is the foremost state in the Union agriculturally and from a manufacturing standpoint is the new England of the West. An eastern visit by John R. Millar, president of the California State Manufacturers' Association.

We can manufacture anything that is manufactured any place, declared Mr. Millar, excepting steel—sand that is of unusual significance at this time when the country is being divided into zones for home consumption of home industries.

We lead in agriculture and while we in California have not the volume of business in manufactures, as some industrial states in the Union enjoy, we are now working to capacity in every industry and approaching augmentation even beyond our own modest hopes of a few years ago.

We can turn out more efficient workmen than any other state in our climate is better and makes for efficiency, because of its uniformity. We have neither the extreme heat with demands for ice nor the extreme cold with pressing demands for fuel or inertia as an alternative. We have a cool climate. Calif. fruit farmers are the most fortunate persons in the world and so is the California manufacturer.

In cotton, for instance, we are beginning to make the cotton trade of the world. Our men take a tree and one thousand cotton gins are also wonderful. California cotton is used only in the manufacture of Calif. cotton goods. In fact, the state that sent out of Calif. yarn, thread, fabrics and other kinds of articles are contract for two years ahead of all that we will use in the California Cotton Mills alone \$1,600,000 worth of Calif. cotton this year as compared with \$1,400,000 in 1918, some idea of the volume of this industry may be gained and its appeal both to the cotton raiser and the manufacturer will no doubt be far-reaching and effective.

TILDEN LUMBER CO.

E. M. TILDEN, President

Price --- Quality --- Service

Yards: Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Crockett

Office and Mill: 15th St. and Nevin Ave. Phone Richmond 81

**ZEROLENE is the Best**

—Say leading motor car distributors, because the records of their service departments show that ZEROLENE, correctly refined from selected California asphalt-base crude, gives perfect lubrication with less wear and less carbon deposit. Most cars are now lubricated with ZEROLENE because their owners have learned through experience that there is no better oil.

ZEROLENE is the correct oil for all types of automobile engines. It is the correct oil for your automobile. Get our lubrication chart showing the correct consistency for your car.

At dealers everywhere and Standard Oil Service Stations, STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

**ZEROLENE**  
The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

### THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN, Publisher and Editor

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.  
Established in 1903.  
Local City and County Paper.

Entered as second class matter June 22, 1903, at Richmond, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

Terms of Subscription:  
One year in advance \$2.00  
Six months in advance \$1.00  
Three months \$0.50  
Advertising rates on application.

Death notices must be paid for on or before delivery without privilege of publication. No exception to this rule.

Subscriptions \$2.00 per year.

Advertisers \$1.00 per year.

Classified \$0.50 per year.

Display \$1.00 per year.

Book reviews \$0.50 per year.

Editorial \$0.50 per year.

Opinion \$0.50 per year.